

**INTOXICATED DRIVER PROGRAM
2002 STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

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BACKGROUND

The Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers (IDRCs) switched to a revised screening questionnaire (Intoxicated Driving Program Questionnaire) to evaluate their clients on March 1, 2001. The questionnaire consists of three sections: 1) demographics; 2) a drug screen for lifetime, past year and past 30-day substance use and questions derived from the DSM-IV regarding alcohol and other drug dependence and abuse; 3) the RIASI, a DUI offender screening instrument used by the State of New York's Special Traffic Options Program (STOP-DWI). The RIASI asks questions regarding family history, classic symptoms of alcohol abuse and dependence, interpersonal competence, alcohol expectancies, aggression/hostility, impulsivity/risk taking, psychological factors, and childhood risk factors. Section three also includes questions regarding prior experience with treatment or self help groups, substance use frequency, binge drinking and personal perception of a problem. The score derived from this self-administered questionnaire is one of nine criteria used by the IDRCs to refer clients to treatment or self help.

From January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) collected data on 16,916 DUI offenders who attended the 21 county and three regional facilities. The county (12-hour) IDRCs primarily detain offenders sentenced as first DUI offenders, although many of these may have more than one lifetime DUI offense, and some may be lifetime multiple DUI offenders. The Regional (48-hour) IDRCs primarily detain offenders sentenced as second offenders, although many of these may be multiple lifetime DUI offenders. The following statistical report presents characteristics of IDRC clients who completed the evaluation and education portions of the IDRC program.

In this report, we compare substance use characteristics of IDP clients to those of the New Jersey population as a whole. New Jersey relevant data were obtained from the 2000 US Census, US Census Bureau prepared by the New Jersey State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor. Other demographic information unavailable from the Census was from the 1998 Substance Dependence Treatment Needs Assessment Survey of Households in New Jersey, a report submitted by the New Jersey Division of Addiction Services to the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services. This report was based upon a telephone household survey of the adult population in New Jersey conducted from November 11, 1998 to January 21, 1999.

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

- The majority of IDP clients were non-Hispanic white (72%), followed by Hispanic (15%) and non-Hispanic black (7%).
- Most were in their thirties, with the average age of 36 years.
- 44% have only a high school education and 40% have completed some college or higher.
- 30% have an income of \$50,000 or over, while 35% have an income under \$25,000.

The most significant differences between IDP clients and the general population of New Jersey were:

- IDP clients were male (82% vs. 49% of NJ Population-2000 Census).
- IDP clients were single (48% vs. 25% of NJ Household Survey respondents).
- IDP clients work full-time (69% vs. 56% of NJ Household Survey respondents).

	IDP Clients		NJ Population*	
	N	%	N	%
Gender^a				
Male	13,833	82	4,082,813	49
Female	3006	18	4,331,537	51
Age^a				
<21 (15-20)	1429	9	621,986	28
21-24	2357	14	383,309	5
25-34	4327	26	1,189,040	14
35-49	6441	38	2,046,463	24
50 and Over	2275	14	2,414,661	29
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White (non-Hispanic)	12,014	72	5,557,209	66
Black (non-Hispanic)	1243	7	1,096,171	13
Hispanic	2565	15	1,117,191	13
Other	809	5	643,779	8
Education^b				
Less than High School	2351	15	427	10
High School Graduate	7024	44	1,322	31
Some College	3560	22	1,067	25
College Graduate or Higher	2906	18	1,450	34
Marital Status^b				
Single	7931	48	1,084	25
Married	4686	28	2,466	58
Divorced/Separated/Other	4007	24	725	17
Household Income^b				
Under \$24,999	5872	35	768	18
\$25,000-34,999	2546	15	384	9
\$35,000-49,999	2707	16	640	15
Over \$50,000	5099	30	1,877	44
Refused	692	4	597	14
Employment Status^b				
Full-Time	11482	69	2,389	56
Part-Time	1618	10	384	9
Unemployed/Other	3449	21	1,493	35

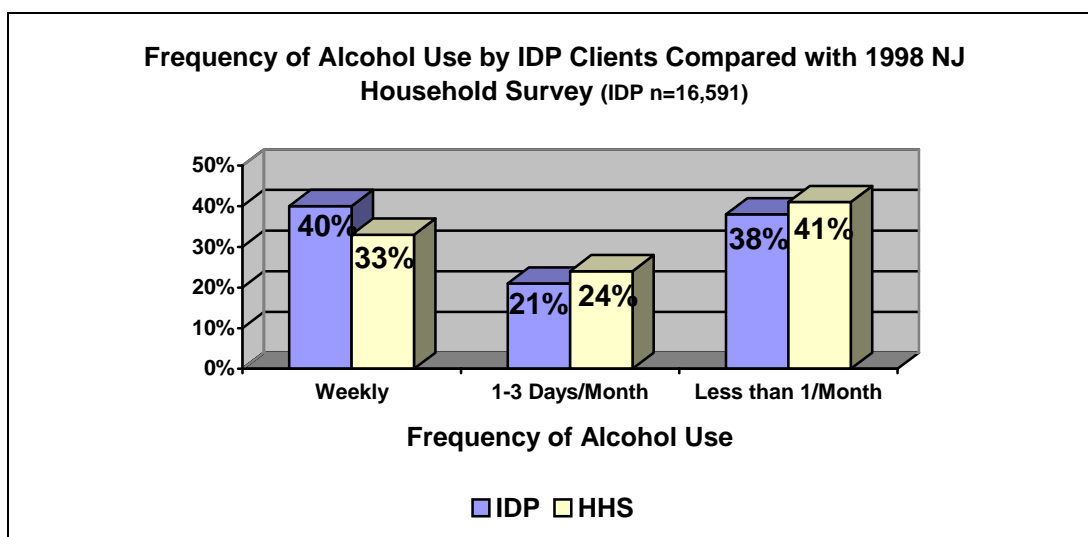
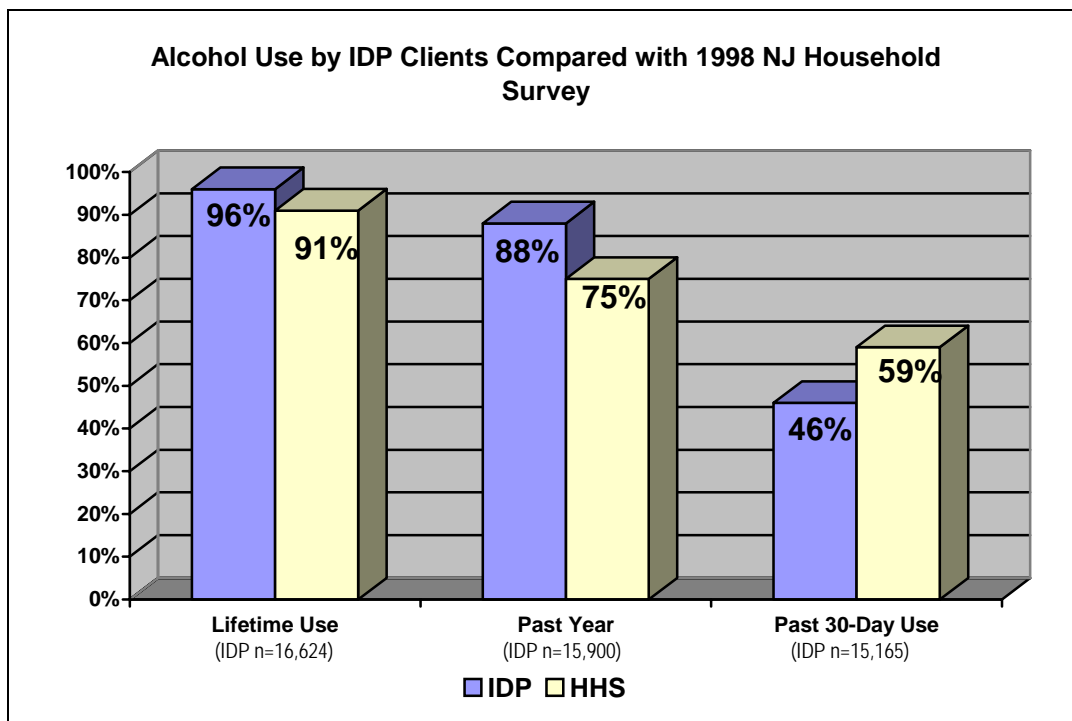
*Population data from:

^a US Bureau of the Census (2001) Census 2000 Summary File 1, prepared by New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research (www.state.nj.us/labor/lra).

^b Murray, et al., (2000) The 1998 Substance Dependence Treatment Needs Assessment Survey of Households in New Jersey, a report for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Addiction Services.

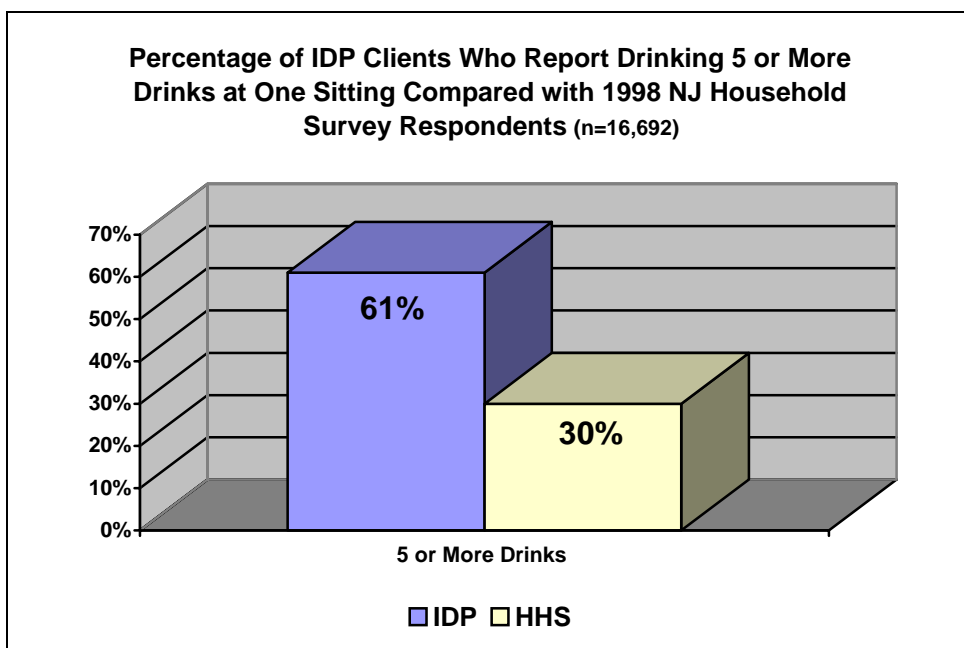
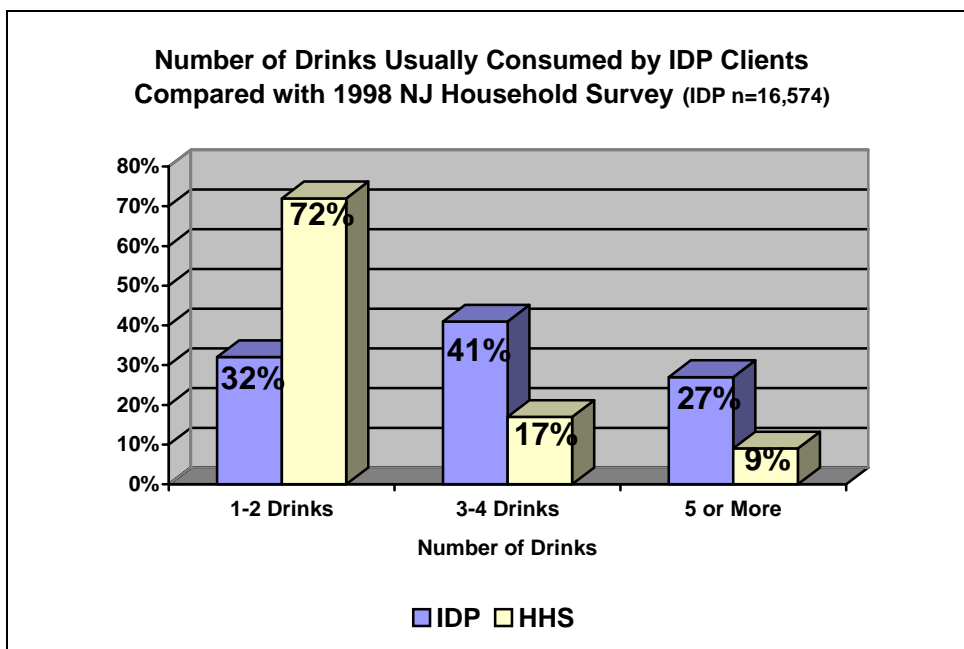
ALCOHOL USE

- Compared to NJ Household Survey respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (96% vs. 91%) and in the past 12 months 88% vs. 75%).
- IDP clients were more likely than NJ householders to use alcohol once a week or more (40% vs. 33%).



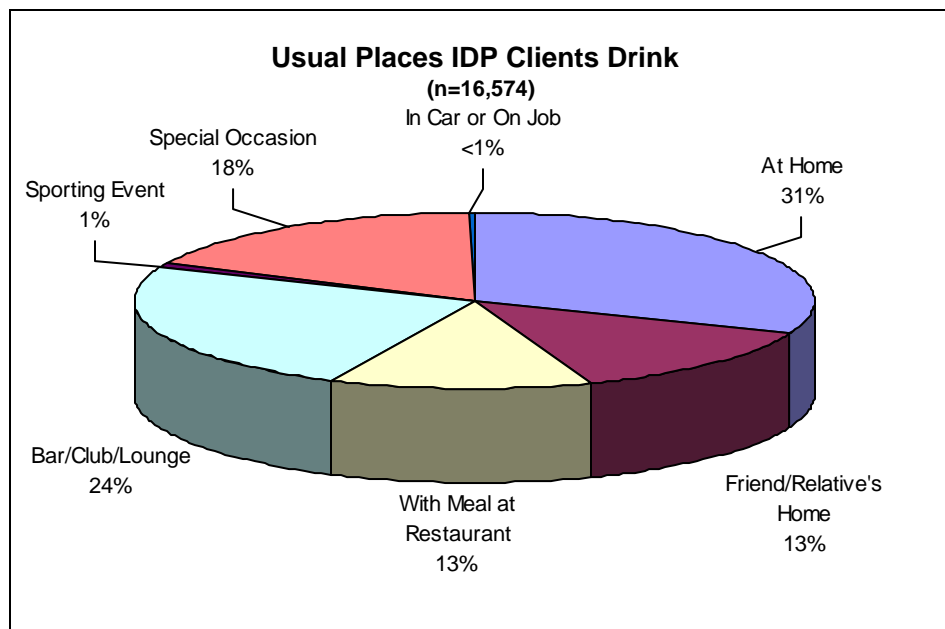
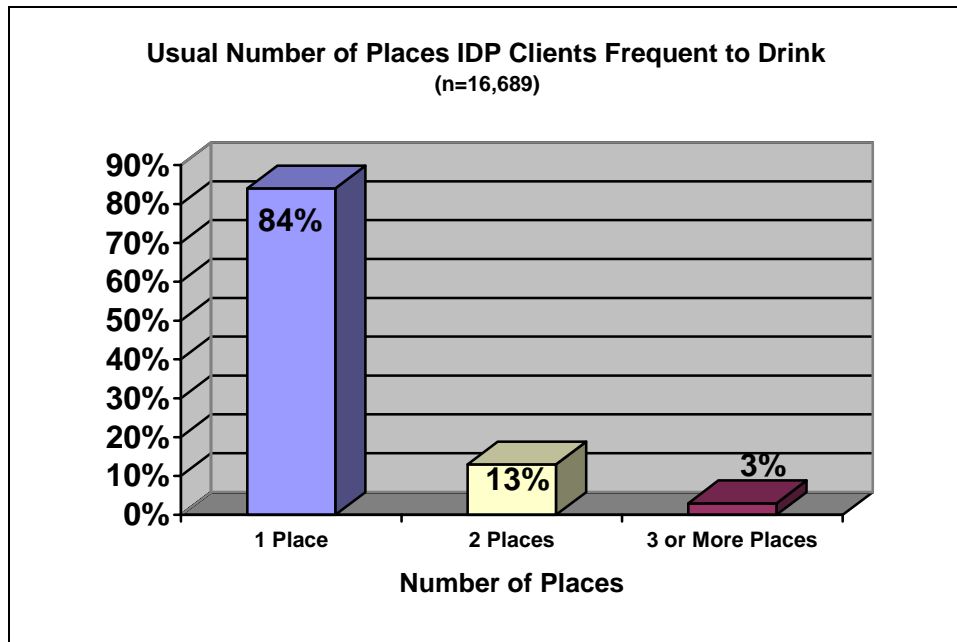
Quantity of Alcohol Consumption

- IDP clients consumed more drinks in one sitting than NJ householders.
- 17% of NJ householders vs. 41% of IDP clients drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 27% of IDP clients vs. 9% of NJ Household Survey respondents usually have 5 or more drinks on the same occasion.
- In the past year, 61% of IDP clients vs. 30% of NJ householders reported drinking 5 or more drinks at one sitting.



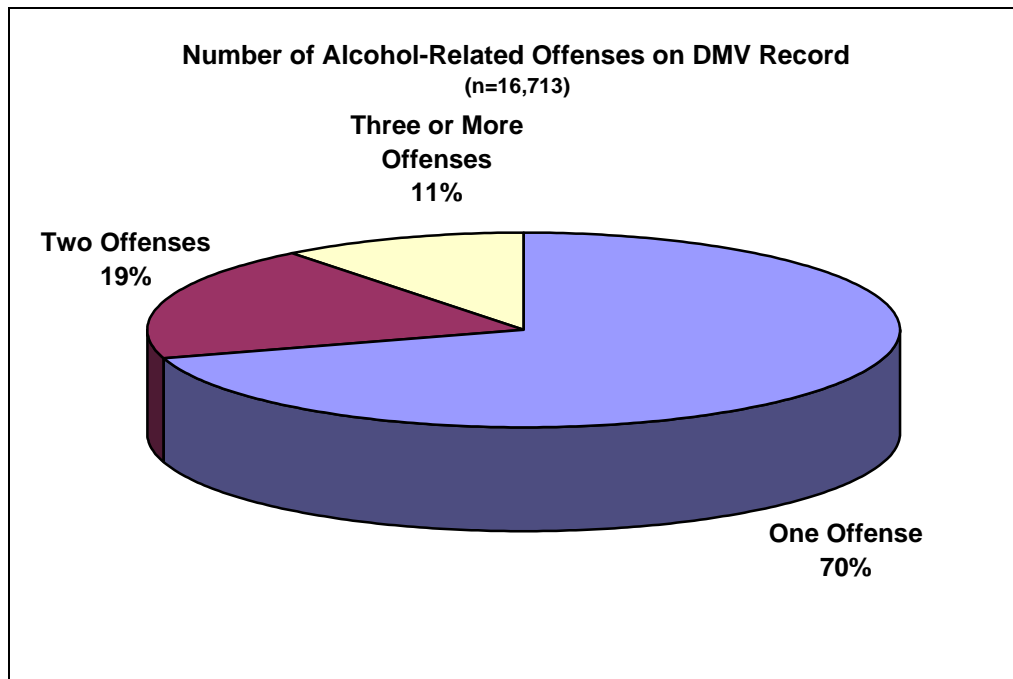
Place of Alcohol Consumption

- 13% of IDP clients reported drinking at 2 or more places at times when they drink.
- With respect to the type of places where IDP clients drink, 31% reported usually drinking at home and 24% reported usually drinking at a bar, club or lounge.
- The remainder reported drinking at places that usually require driving, such as a restaurant, sporting event, bar/club/lounge, or friend/relative's home. This does not take into account drinking at weddings, holiday parties or other "Special Occasions" since there was a possibility of a party at one's own home.



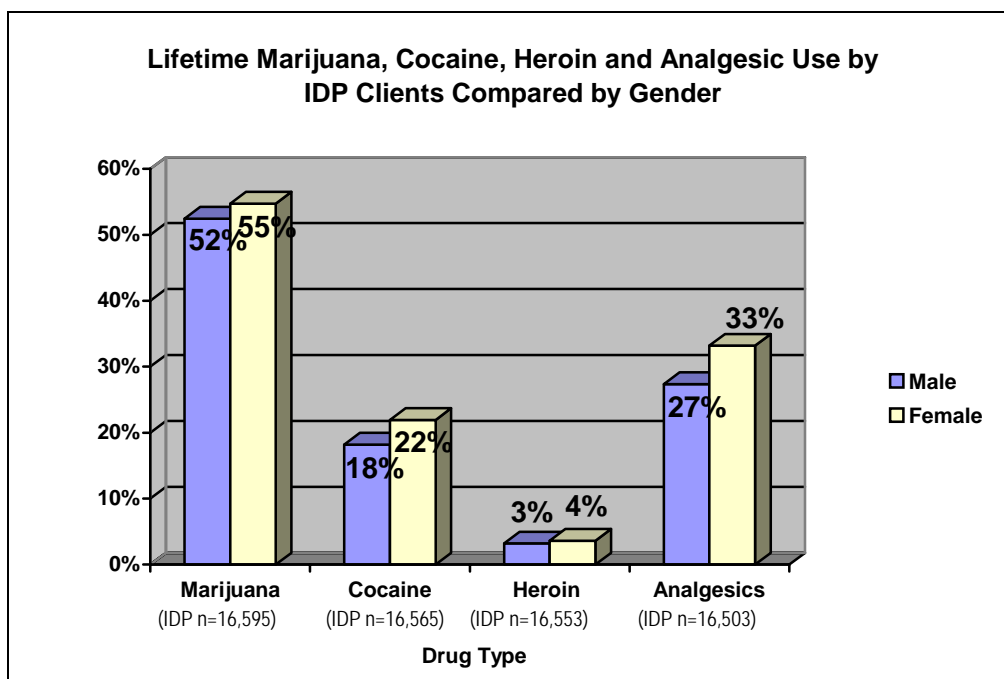
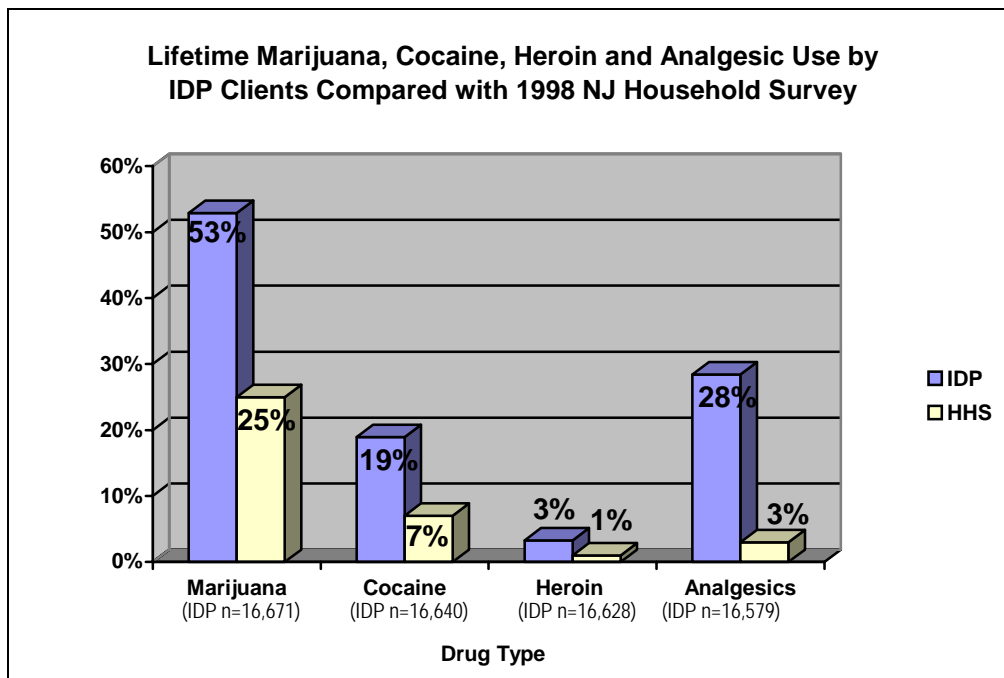
Lifetime Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Offenses

- Most of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records (70%), 19% had two offenses, and more than 1 in 10 had three offenses.



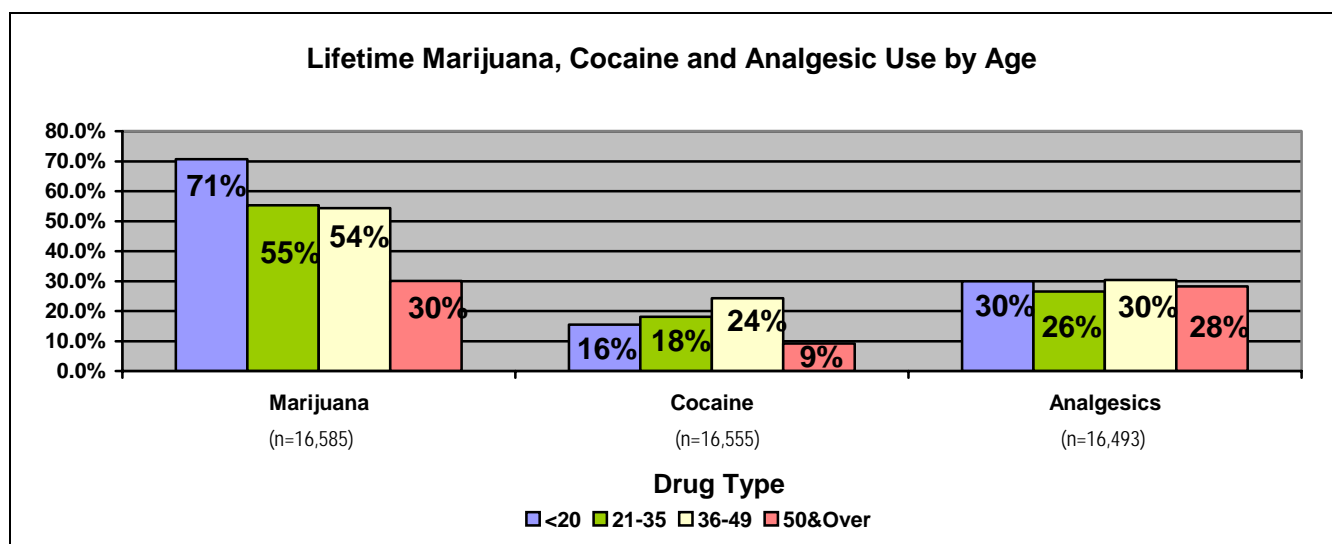
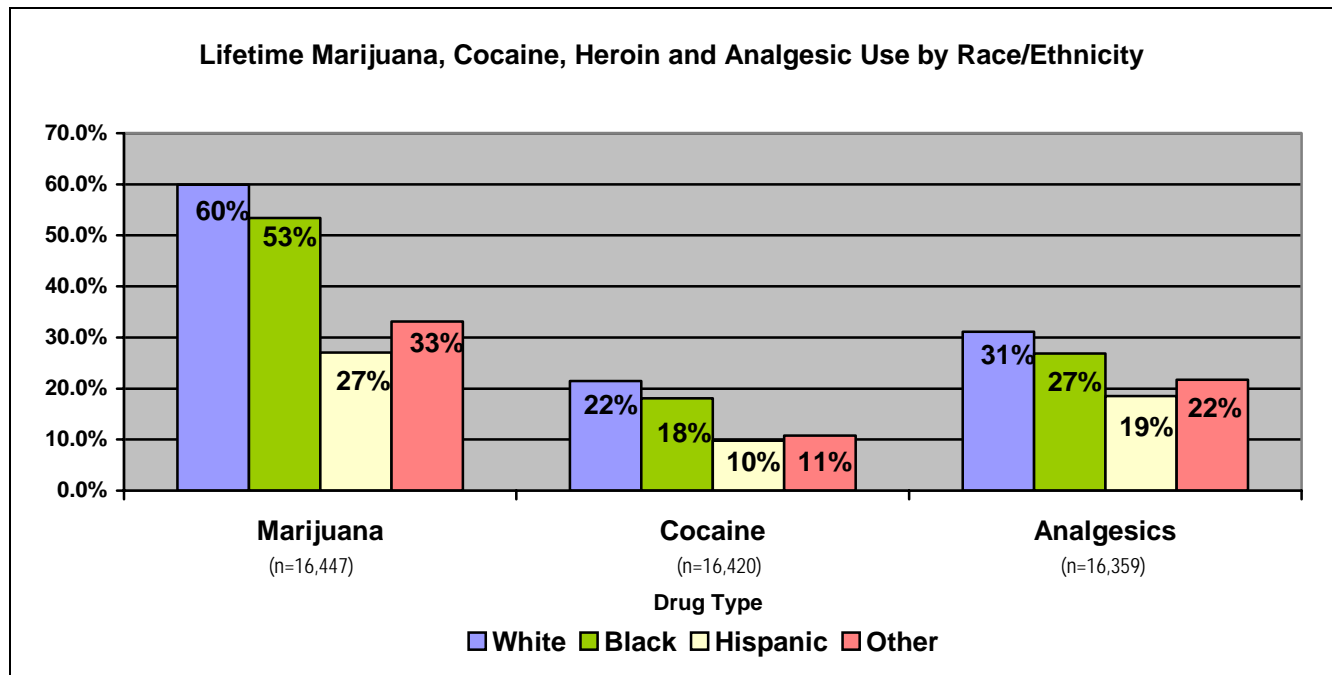
ILLCIT DRUG USE

- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was more than double the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 19% of IDP clients reported lifetime cocaine use compared to 7% for NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 53% of IDP clients reported lifetime marijuana use compared with 25% for adult NJ Household Survey respondents.
- Female clients had consistently higher reported lifetime marijuana, cocaine, heroin and analgesic use than their male counterparts.

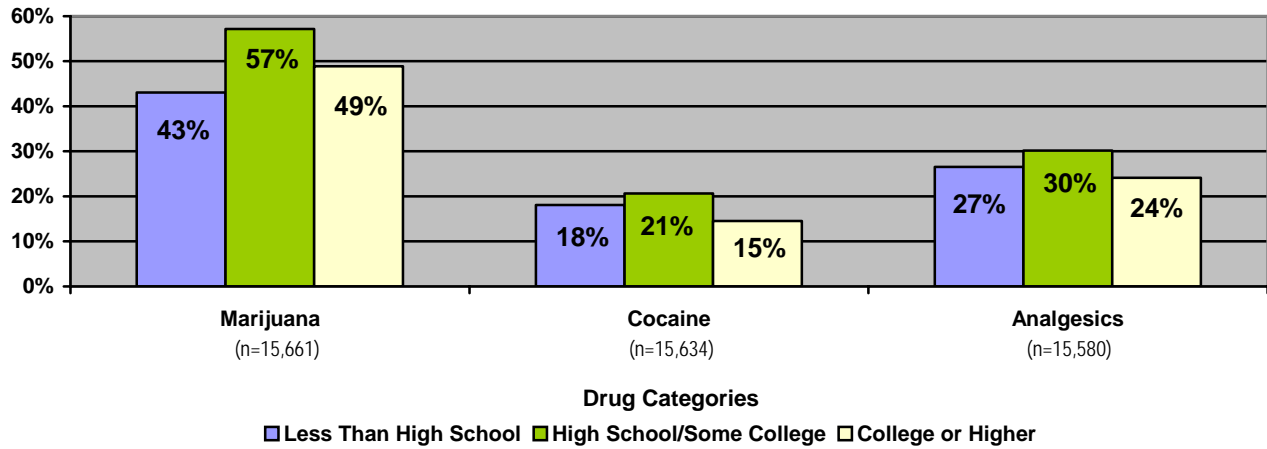


Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Illicit Drug Users

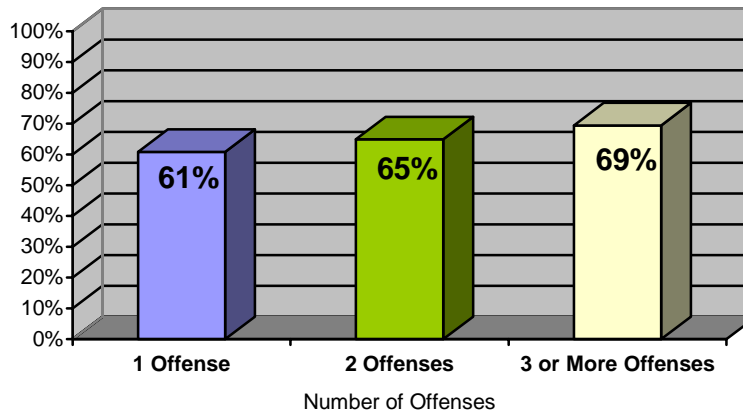
- The proportion of white IDP clients with reported lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and analgesics was greater than that of any other race/ethnicity category whereas Hispanic clients reported the lowest proportion of lifetime drug use.
- Younger clients (20 years-old and younger) seem to have higher lifetime prevalence of use for marijuana; however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for the 36-49 year-olds.
- The prevalence of lifetime marijuana, cocaine and heroin use increases with education level becoming higher between high school and some college-level education.
- As clients had more alcohol-related offenses, the rates for lifetime drug use increased.



Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine and Analgesic Use by Education

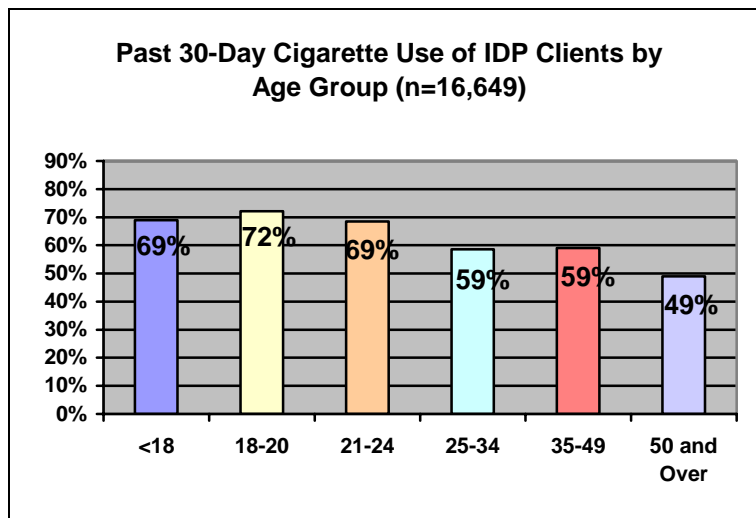
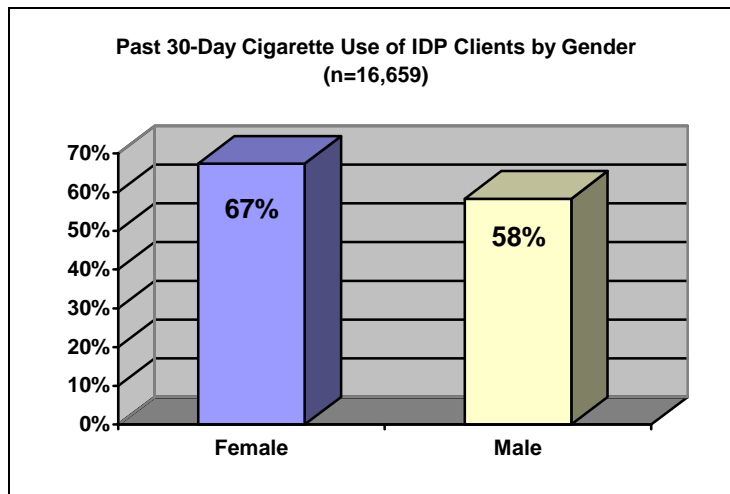
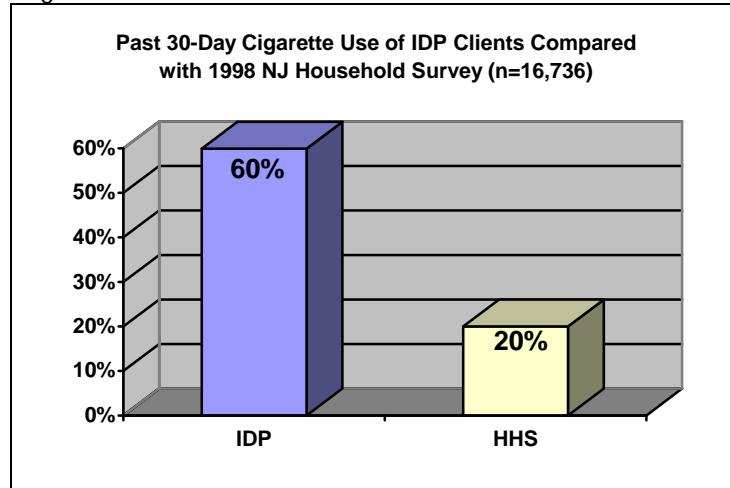


Lifetime Offenses and Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use (n=16,713)



CIGARETTE USE

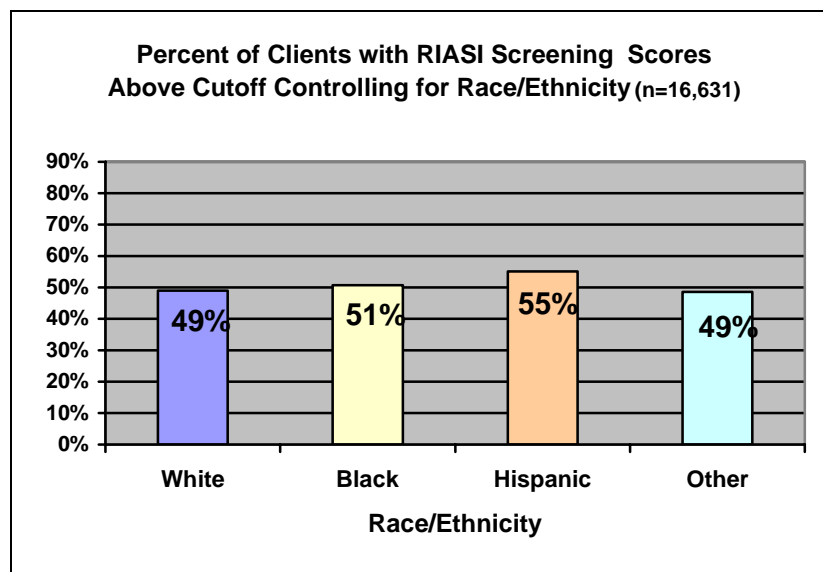
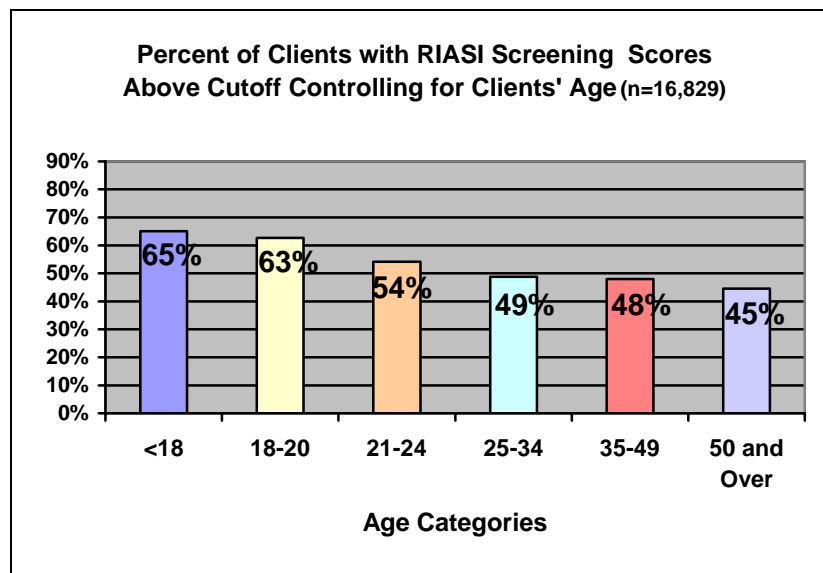
- Three times as many IDP clients smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days as did New Jersey Household Survey respondents (60% vs. 20%).
- More female than male IDP clients reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days (67% vs. 58%).
- The percentage of clients who smoked cigarettes in the past 30-days peaks with the 18-20 year-olds and then declines with age.



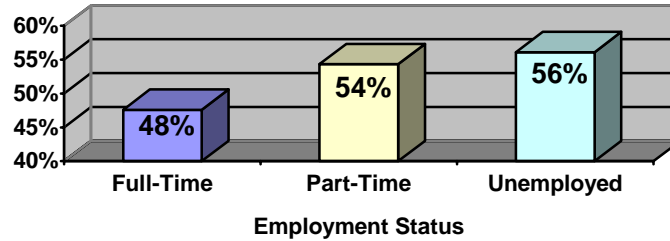
RIASI SCREENING SCORES

The RIASI¹ section of the IDP Screening Questionnaire was borrowed from New York State's STOP DUI program. For an intoxicated driver population, New York uses a cutoff score of 9 or above to indicate that a client needs further evaluation by a treatment provider. Since New York residents are demographically similar to the population of New Jersey, the New Jersey IDP adopted the same cutoff screening score.

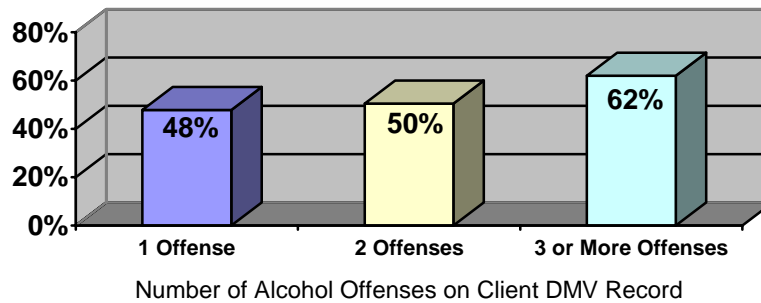
- The mean RIASI score was 9.7 and the scores ranged from 0-45. Almost half (51%) scored above the cutoff score of 9.
- Hispanics were somewhat more likely than other race/ethnicity groups to score above the cutoff.
- A greater percentage of unemployed clients scored over the cutoff (56%) than those clients who were employed full-time (48%).
- There was a 14% difference between clients with three or more alcohol-related offenses on their motor vehicle record and those with one offense who scored over the cutoff (62% vs. 48%, respectively).
- 85% of those clients who showed alcohol dependence according to DSM-IV criteria and 94% of those meeting DSM-IV criteria for drug dependence scored above the RIASI cutoff.



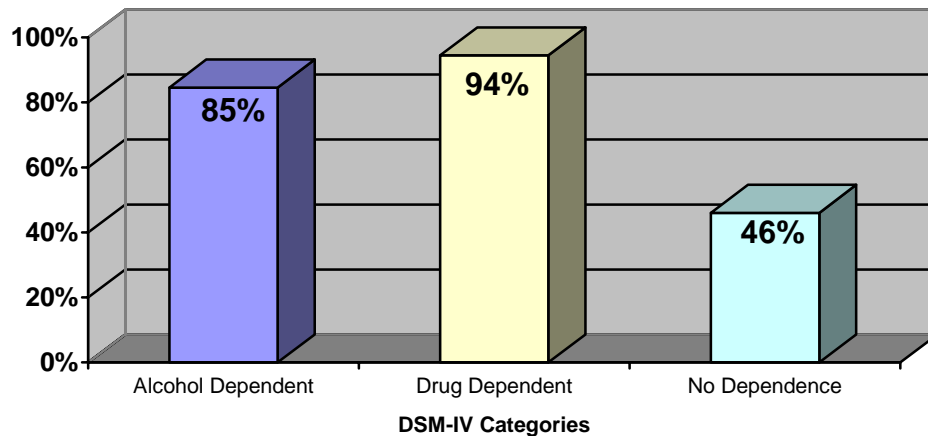
**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff
Controlling for Employment Status (n=16,549)**



**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff
Controlling for Number of Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record
(n=16,713)**

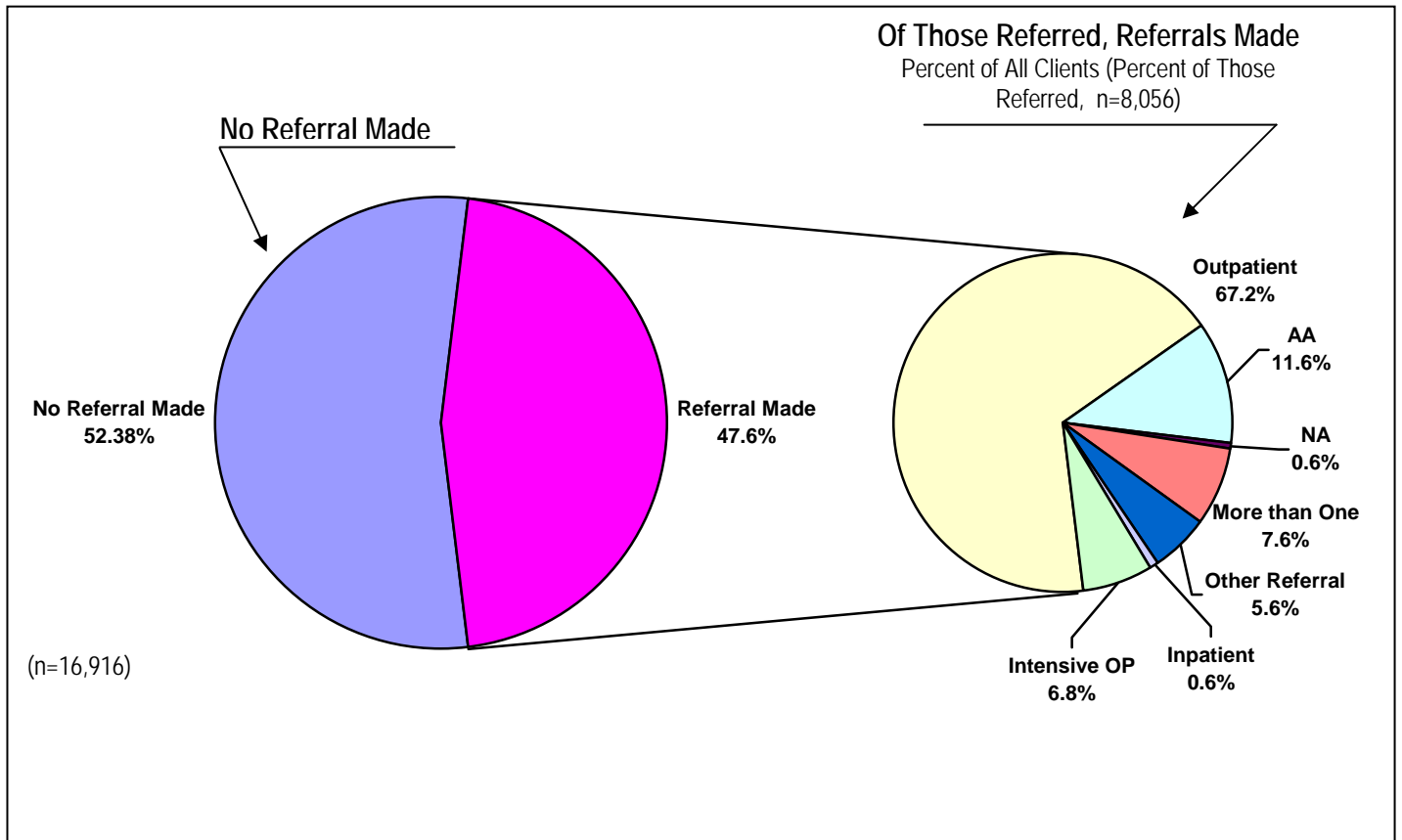


**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff
Controlling for DSM-IV Criteria (n=16,916)**



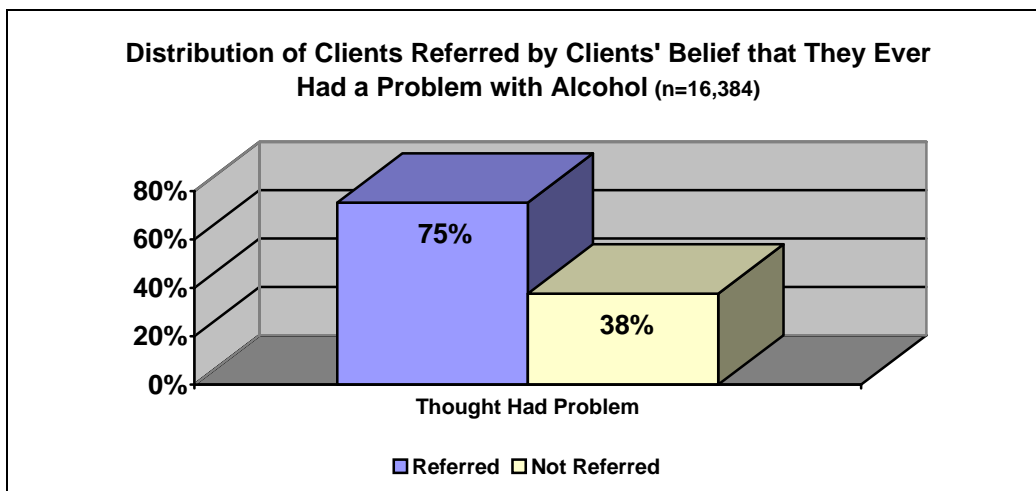
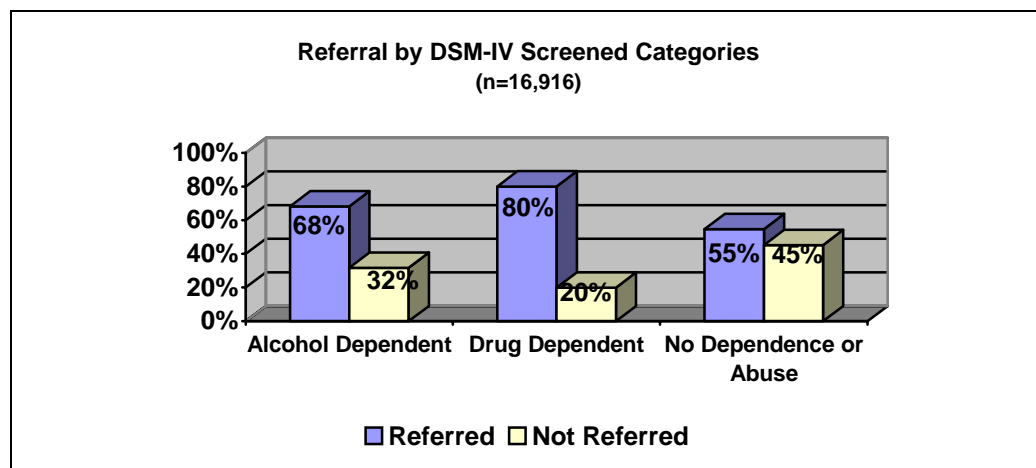
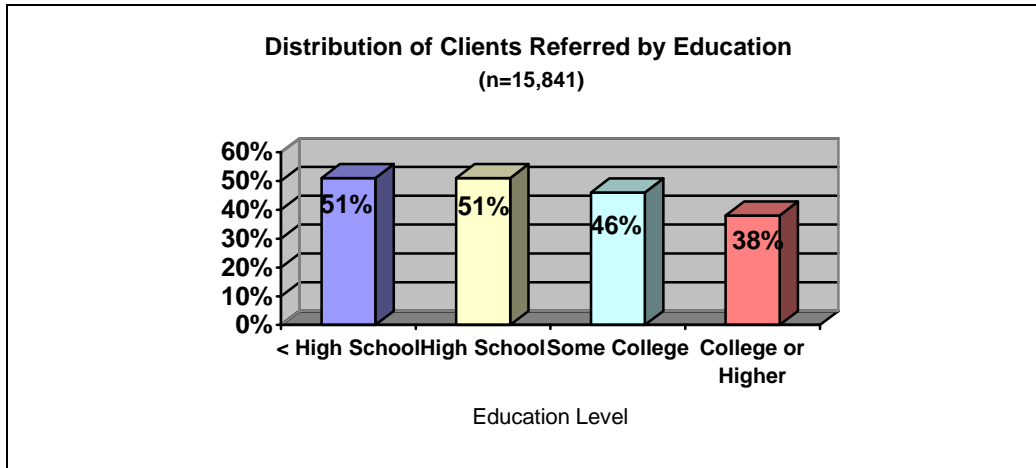
REFERRALS

- 48% of IDP clients were referred to treatment or self-help groups after the IDRC class/evaluation.
- Out of those referred, 67% were referred to outpatient, followed by Alcoholics Anonymous referrals (12%).
- Less than 1% were referred to inpatient treatment programs.



CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

- Those with a high school education or less were 13% more likely to be referred to treatment than those with a college degree (38% for college or higher vs. 51% for high school educated).
- Clients identified as dependent using the DSM-IV type questions were referred to treatment at a higher rate than those diagnosable as substance abusers.
- There was a large difference in referral rate between clients who themselves thought they ever had a problem with alcohol use (43%) and those who did not (13%).



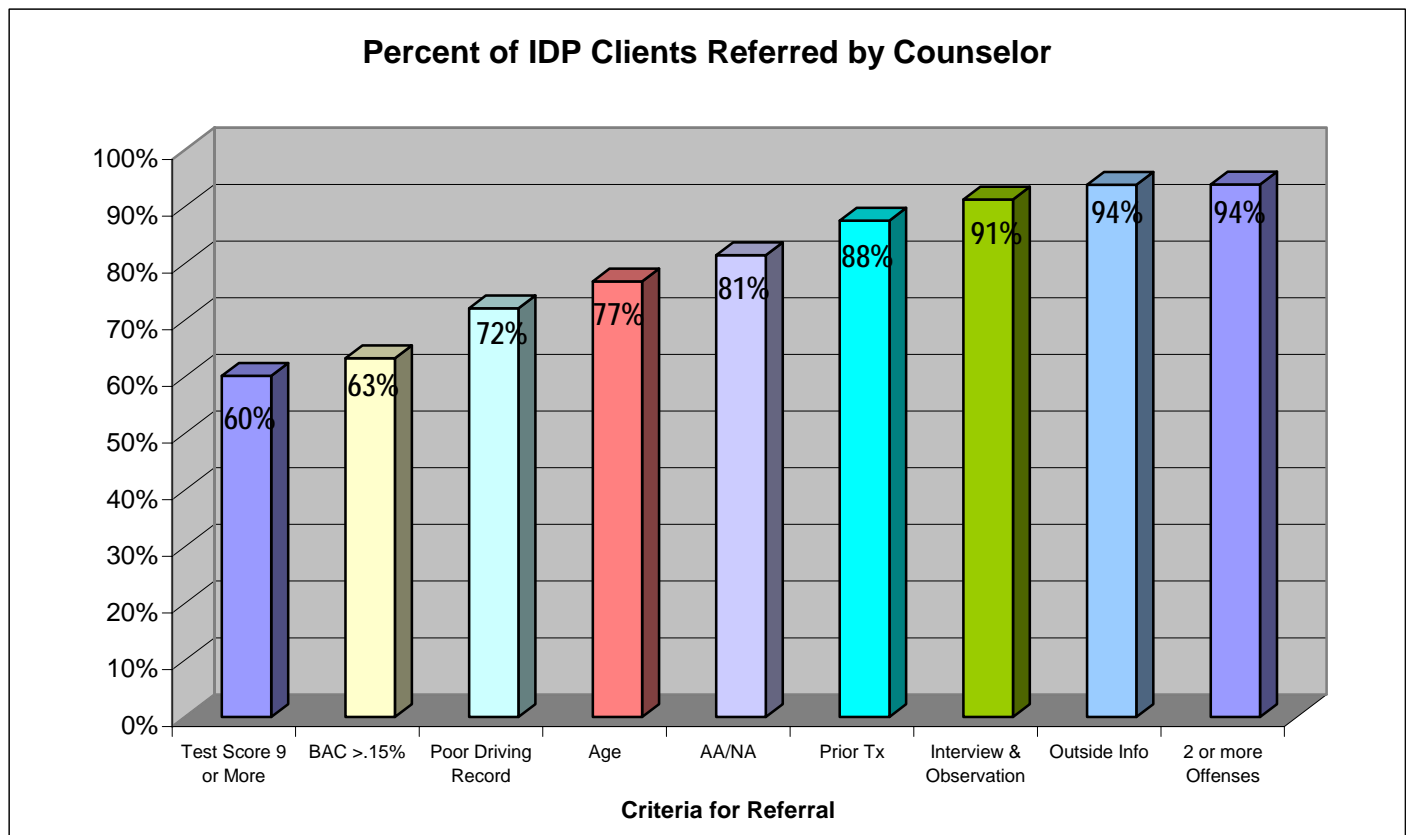
CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

New Jersey regulations specify 9 criteria for referral.

1. A screening score of 9 or more on the self-administered questionnaire
2. A blood alcohol level (BAC) of .15% or more with other supporting data
3. Two or more alcohol or drug-related offenses on the client's motor vehicle record
4. Prior treatment for an alcohol or drug problem
5. Prior self-help group attendance for an alcohol or drug abuse problem
6. A poor driving record (accidents, reckless or careless driving, persistent moving or other motor vehicle violations)
7. Counselor interview and observations (symptoms of alcohol/drug abuse including voluntary admission by the client)
8. Outside information (client's family, treatment facilities, counselors or physicians)
9. Age

REFERRAL PATTERNS BY CRITERIA

- RIASI was the least important factor in referrals to treatment (63% referred); interview and observation along with having two or more alcohol-related offenses were the most important factors in treatment referral (93% for both criteria).

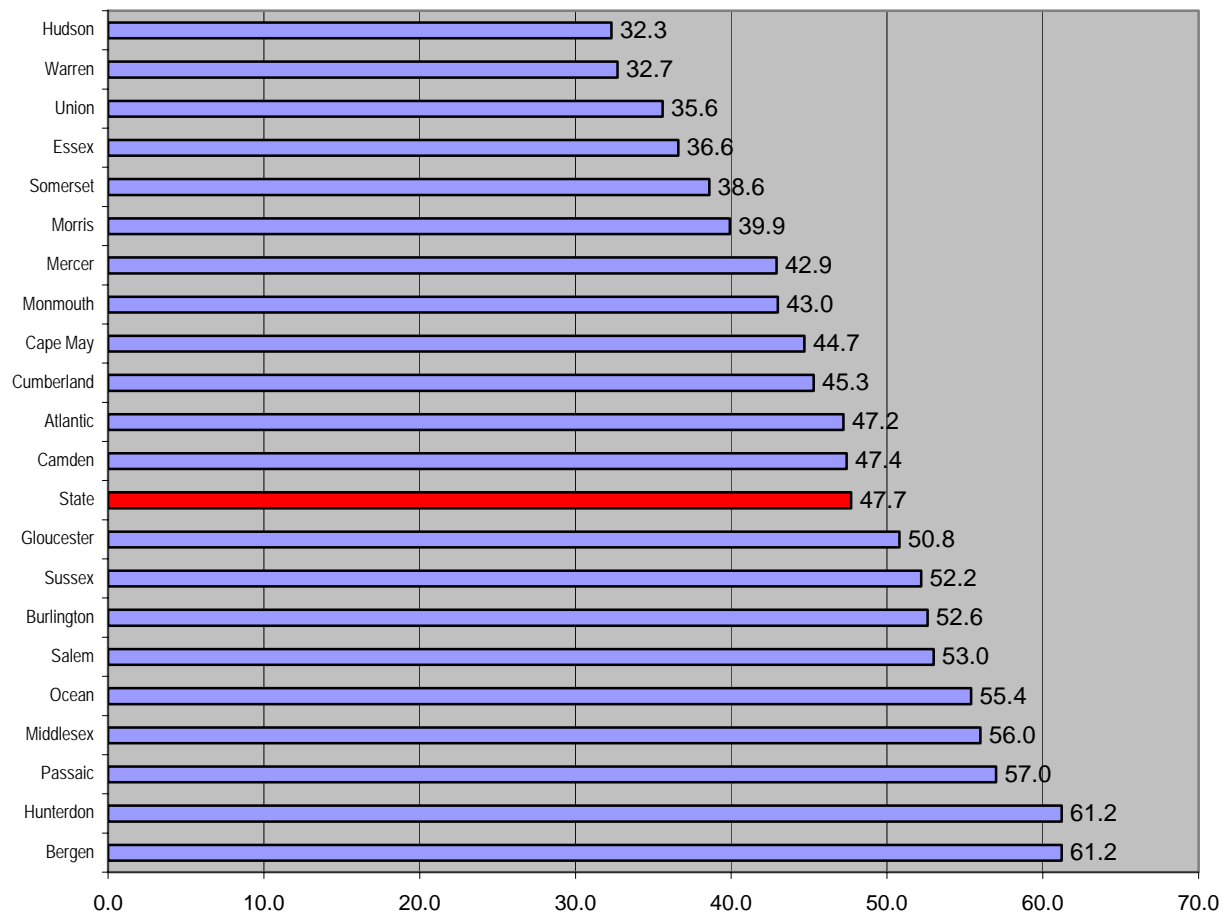


Criteria for Referral by County

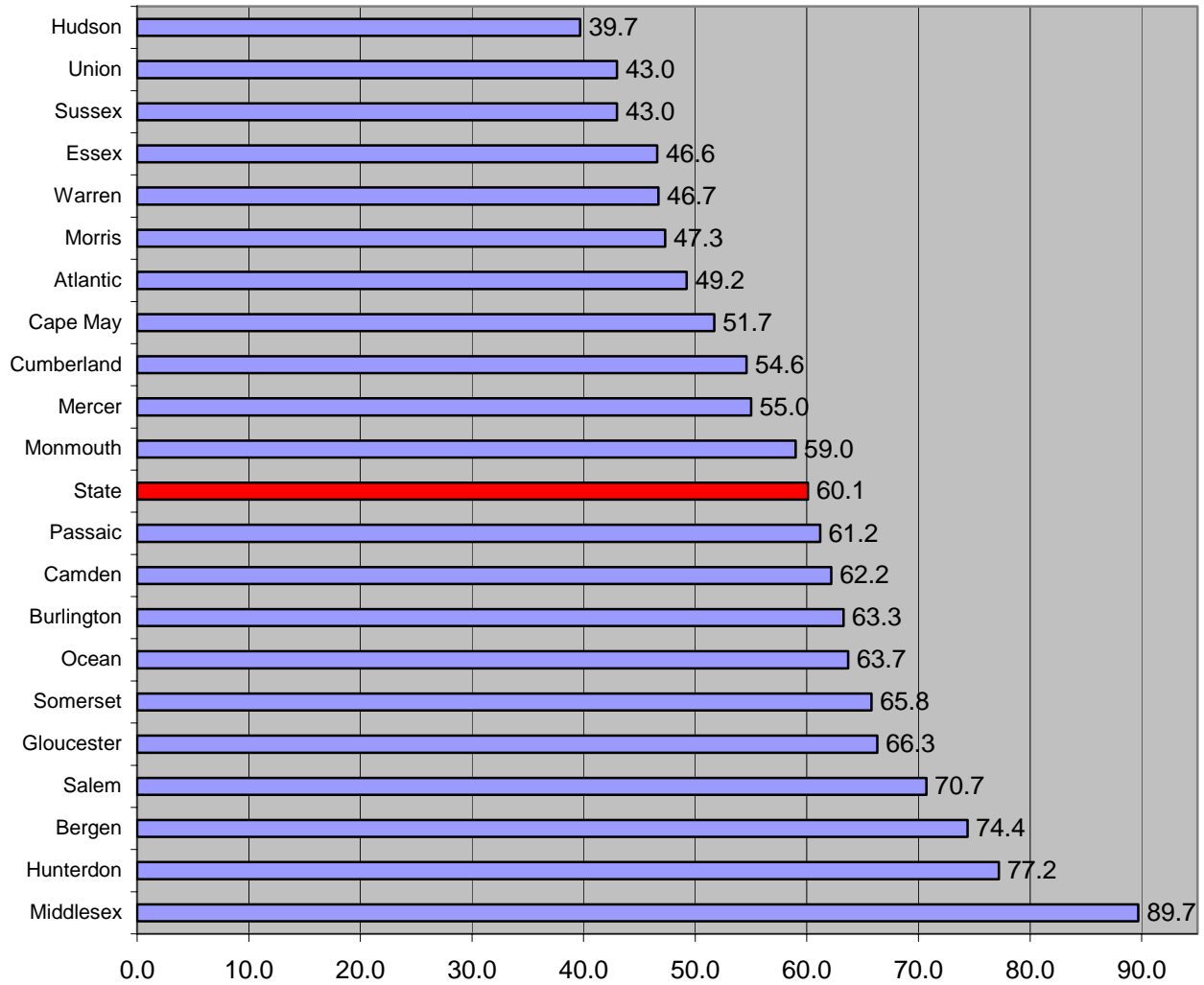
Overall referral rates by county were examined. The screening score, BAC level and lifetime alcohol-related offense criteria were studied to see how much weight counties put on these three when determining treatment referrals for clients.

- Clients from Union, Warren and Hudson Counties had the lowest referral rates (36%, 33% and 32%, respectively). Clients from Passaic, Hunterdon and Bergen Counties had the highest referral rates (57%, 61% and 61%, respectively).
- The proportion of clients with a screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 40% to 90%. (the State percentage was 60%). The counties with the highest proportions were Bergen (74%), Hunterdon (77%) and Middlesex (90%); the lowest proportions were from Hudson(40%), Union (43%) and Sussex(43%).
- Statewide, 63% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 40% to 80%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Ocean (77%), Bergen (79%) and Hunterdon (80%); those with the lowest proportion were Union (50%), Warren (44%) and Hudson (40%).
- The proportion of clients with 2 or more lifetime alcohol-related offenses who received a referral did not vary as greatly as the RIASI score criteria. These proportions ranged from 81% to 99% with a State percentage of 94%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Essex (85%), Warren (82%) and Somerset (81%); the highest proportions were in Middlesex (98%), Burlington (99%) and Bergen (99%).

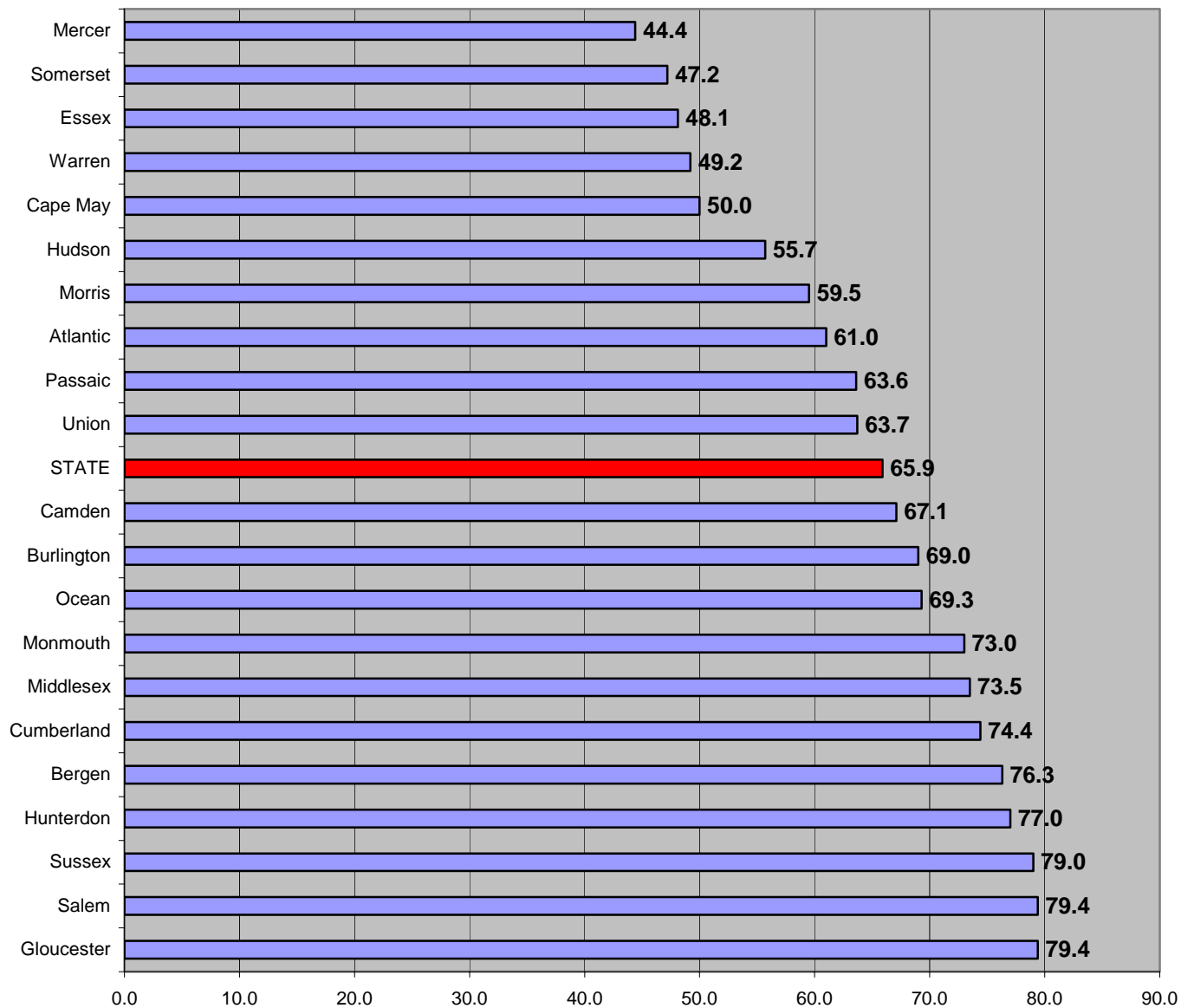
Referral Rates by County (n=16,873)



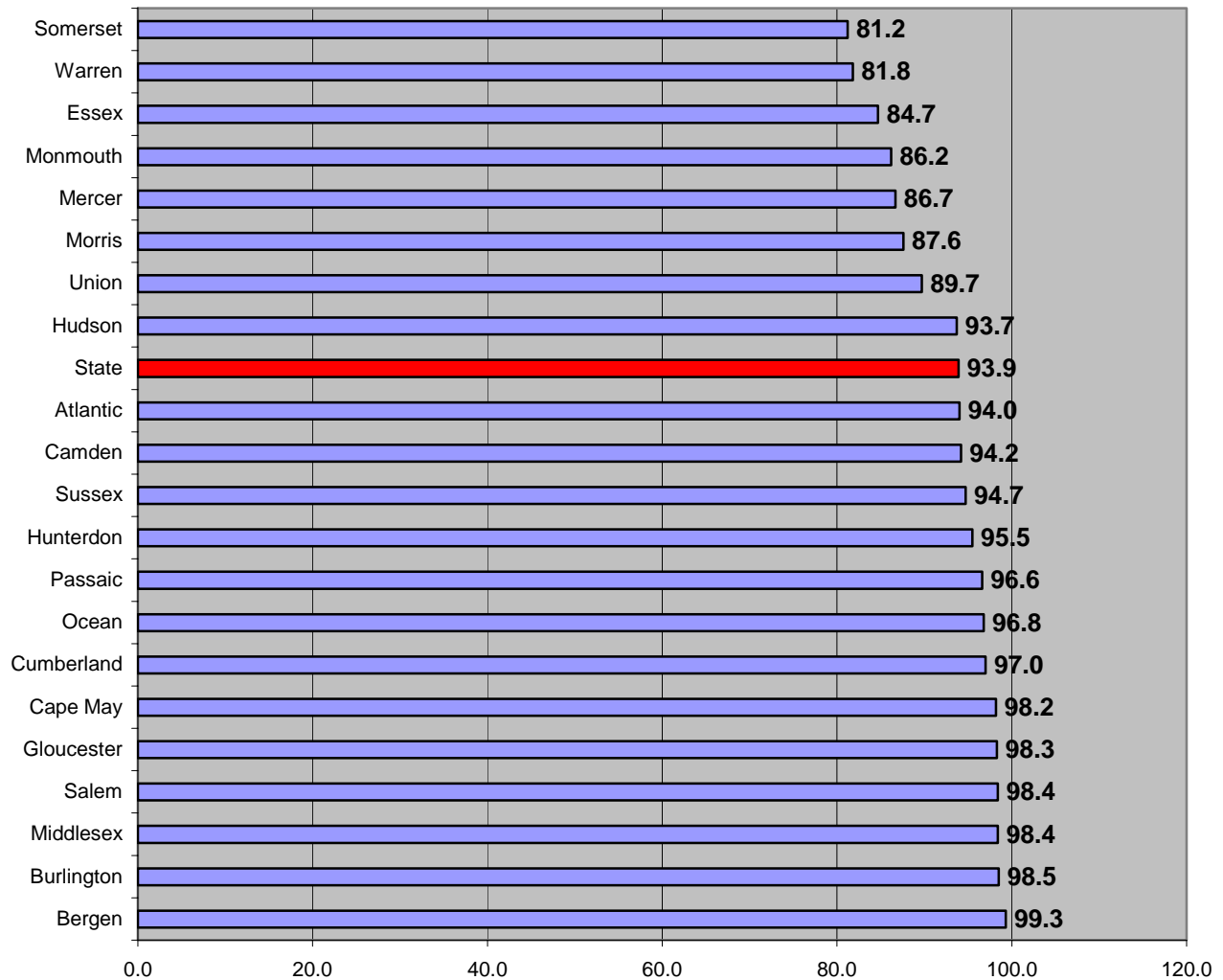
**Percentage of IDP Clients with a Screening Score of 9 or More who
Received a Referral. by County (n=8,409)**



**Percentage of IDP Clients with a BAC of .15% or Higher Who Received a Referral, by
County (n=2,259)**



**Percentage of IDP Clients with Two or More Alcohol-Related Offenses on Their
DMV Record Who Receive a Referral, by County (n=4,968)**



Appendix A

Table 1
2002 Percentage with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence

	Lifetime Drug Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use		Lifetime Cocaine Use		Lifetime Heroin Use		Lifetime Analgesic Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	741	61.3	727	52.0	727	21.9	727	4.1	726	28.0
Bergen	1582	56.9	1559	46.0	1562	17.2	1559	3.2	1554	26.0
Burlington	1292	70.6	1255	61.6	1254	21.9	1253	3.1	1247	36.2
Camden	1417	67.0	1377	61.2	1373	20.3	1373	2.8	1364	24.2
Cape May	369	69.7	366	57.1	364	22.3	365	4.4	363	36.4
Cumberland	444	48.9	430	44.9	428	12.9	429	2.8	428	11.7
Essex	756	62.8	753	49.5	751	16.3	750	3.9	740	30.0
Gloucester	1087	58.4	1072	55.5	1072	18.2	1071	2.2	1073	15.3
Hudson	696	40.2	693	30.2	691	11.6	691	3.0	685	19.0
Hunterdon	250	76.4	249	69.1	243	30.5	245	6.5	245	36.7
Mercer	658	56.8	655	49.8	656	16.9	653	2.6	652	23.6
Middlesex	1210	53.9	1197	37.5	1198	12.9	1199	2.1	1189	28.7
Monmouth	1068	63.5	1045	53.9	1048	15.7	1042	2.3	1049	29.0
Morris	1102	71.2	1084	62.1	1080	23.6	1082	3.6	1080	34.6
Ocean	1148	75.2	1141	64.7	1138	26.5	1132	4.4	1135	38.2
Passaic	659	55.7	655	42.0	652	14.4	650	2.5	653	33.5
Salem	304	65.5	301	60.5	300	22.7	301	4.0	299	18.4
Somerset	606	58.6	603	47.1	598	14.7	601	3.0	597	25.1
Sussex	517	74.7	515	65.1	513	23.0	512	5.3	514	36.6
Union	618	56.2	604	46.7	603	18.7	605	4.5	601	27.8
Warren	649	75.4	347	64.8	346	22.8	345	4.9	342	40.9
Total State	16,873	62.5	16,628	52.9	16,597	18.9	16,585	3.3	16,536	28.4
NJ Household Survey	x	x	4,266	25.0	4,266	7.0	4,266	1.0	4,266	3.0

Table 2
REFERRAL RATES BY COUNTY & LIFETIME DRUG USE

	Clients with Referral		Clients with Referral Who Admitted Lifetime Drug Use	
	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	741	47.2	454	48.7
Bergen	1582	61.2	900	71.9
Burlington	1292	52.6	912	57.0
Camden	1417	47.4	950	51.2
Cape May	369	44.7	257	47.1
Cumberland	444	45.3	217	54.8
Essex	756	36.6	475	37.9
Gloucester	1087	50.8	635	58.1
Hudson	696	32.3	280	40.4
Hunterdon	250	61.2	191	67.5
Mercer	658	42.9	374	51.1
Middlesex	1210	56.0	652	63.2
Monmouth	1068	43.0	678	49.0
Morris	1102	39.9	785	41.7
Ocean	1148	55.4	863	57.7
Passaic	659	47.0	367	55.0
Salem	304	53.0	199	60.8
Somerset	606	38.6	355	46.2
Sussex	517	52.2	386	53.9
Union	618	35.6	347	40.1
Warren	349	32.7	263	36.1
Total State	16,873	47.7	5594	53.07

Table 3
DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND SCREENING SCORE CUTOFF

	Screening Score Over 9	
	N	%
Gender		
Male	13,833	51.9
Female	3006	40.6
Age		
<18	361	64.8
18-20	1068	62.6
21-24	2357	54.1
25-34	4327	48.8
35-49	6441	47.9
50 and Over	2275	44.6
Education		
Less than high school	2351	63.4
High school graduate	7024	51.2
Some college	3560	48.1
College graduate or higher	1101	37.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White	12,014	48.9
Black	1243	50.8
Hispanic	2565	55.1
Other	809	48.6
Employment Status		
Employed Full-time	11,482	47.6
Employed part-time	1618	54.3
Unemployed/other	3449	56.1
Income		
Under \$10,000	2004	59.4
\$10,000-24,999	3868	55.7
\$25,000-34,999	2546	49.8
\$35,000-49,999	2707	46.7
\$50,000 and over	5099	43.7
Region		
Northeast	4311	52.0
Northwest	1968	51.2
Central	3792	43.4
South	6802	51.7
Offenses		
1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record	11,735	47.9
2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	3202	50.4
3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	1776	61.9

Table 4

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND DSM-IV CRITERIA					
	N	% Alcohol Abuse	% Alcohol Dependence	% Drug Abuse	% Drug Dependence
Gender					
Male	13,833	63.2	17.4	9.6	3.0
Female	3006	64.5	19.8	8.1	3.4
Age					
<18	361	66.5	26.0	19.4	12.2
18-20	1068	66.8	22.7	19.9	9.6
21-24	2357	68.0	19.0	13.8	4.4
25-34	4327	63.2	16.3	8.5	2.5
35-49	6441	60.8	17.4	7.3	2.3
50 and Over	2275	64.0	17.4	5.6	0.9
Education					
Less than high school	2351	55.5	18.2	11.9	4.3
High school graduate	7024	63.0	17.8	9.8	3.3
Some college	3560	65.5	18.2	9.4	3.4
College graduate or higher	1101	69.3	16.9	5.4	1.5
Race/Ethnicity					
White	12,014	65.2	17.8	9.3	3.4
Black	1243	59.1	18.8	10.3	2.7
Hispanic	2565	60.0	17.6	9.9	2.1
Other	809	59.7	18.3	7.4	2.1
Employment Status					
Employed Full-time	11,482	65.8	16.1	8.6	2.3
Employed part-time	1618	62.6	20.6	11.5	4.9
Unemployed/other	3449	57.3	22.6	10.9	5.1
Income					
Under \$10,000	2004	56.1	19.6	13.6	4.7
\$10,000-24,999	3868	59.6	19.4	10.7	3.2
\$25,000-34,999	2546	63.7	16.5	8.4	2.9
\$35,000-49,999	2707	66.6	17.1	8.3	2.6
\$50,000 and over	5099	68.7	16.9	7.7	2.7
Region ¹					
Northeast	4311	67.7	18.2	9.4	2.9
Northwest	1968	66.5	18.7	10.4	3.9
Central	3792	65.5	16.0	8.3	2.7
South	6802	62.3	18.4	9.5	3.3
Offenses					
1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record	11,735	67.7	17.3	10.0	3.2
2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	3202	56.7	17.2	7.9	2.4
3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	1776	46.6	22.4	7.2	3.5

¹ **Northeast:** Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Union; **Northwest:** Morris, Sussex, Warren; **Central:** Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset; **South:** Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean

Table 5
Clients' Treatment/Self-Help History by Screening Score and Referral Status

Treatment/Self-Help History	N	% Clients with Treatment History who Scored 9 or more	% Clients with Treatment History who had Referral Made
AA in Lifetime	4643	68.6	81.4
Currently in AA	2261	72.9	86.5
NA Lifetime	1769	79.9	80.2
Currently in NA	519	78.6	81.1
Treatment in Lifetime	3248	73.4	84.8
Currently in Treatment	1226	74.7	79.2

Table 6
Clients' Treatment/Self-Help History by DSM-IV Criteria for Abuse and Dependence

Treatment/Self-Help History	N	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Alcohol Abuse Criteria	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Alcohol Dependence Criteria	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Drug Abuse Criteria	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Drug Dependence Criteria
AA in Lifetime	4643	45.3	31.1	11.4	6.4
Currently in AA	2261	37.9	40.5	11.3	7.7
NA Lifetime	1769	37.9	33.9	17.9	14.9
Currently in NA	519	31.4	34.5	19.1	24.9
Treatment in Lifetime	3248	40.0	34.0	13.6	9.0
Currently in Treatment	1226	42.9	37.8	14.7	9.2

APPENDIX B

TERMS

Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP): The state agency under the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Addiction Services that coordinates the scheduling and collection of client data for convicted driving under the influence (DUI) drivers in New Jersey. IDP schedules clients for the 12-or 48-Hour IDRC Programs and notifies Motor Vehicle Services (MVS) when clients have completed or failed to comply.

Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers (IDRCs): These are 21 county-level centers and 3 regional centers which have two purposes: (1) to make our highways and waterways safer by educating drivers and boat operators about alcohol, drugs and their relation to motor vehicle and boating safety, and (2) to identify and treat those who need treatment for an alcohol or drug problem. The client may be referred to a treatment program or self-help group following evaluation. If there was a referral to treatment, it was for a minimum of 16 weeks. The IDRC may require monitored treatment or self-help group attendance for a maximum of one year. The client must complete treatment as part of the sentence.

DSM-IV Screen: A set of questions taken from the Centers for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), State Treatment Needs Assessment Program (STNAP) Household Survey questionnaire. The section questions were scored so a positive response to any single question under a given criterion was counted as meeting that criterion. If three dependence criteria were met in a 12 months period, the client was screened as dependent. These dependence criteria include:

- Tolerance
- Withdrawal symptoms
- Great deal of time spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance
- Important social, occupational or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of the substance use
- Continued use despite persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problems that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance.

Likewise, if the client meets any one or more of the four abuse criteria and has never met the criteria for dependence, the client is coded abuser. The abuse criteria include:

- Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school or home
- Recurrent substance use in which it is physically hazardous
- Recurrent substance-related legal problems
- Continued use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by the effects of the substance.

RIASI Screening Score (Research Institute on Addictions Self Inventory): A DUI offender screening instrument created for and used by the State of New York in its Stop DWI Programs. Included are 41 True/False questions and 8 multiple response questions, each worth 1 point each. The questions cover several factors of substance dependence: classic symptoms, family history, risk-taking behavior, psychological factors, interpersonal competence, health, and alcohol beliefs. It was considered a positive screen if the client scores a 9 or above.

New Jersey Household Survey: A report published in 2000 by the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Addiction Services entitled "The 1998 Substance Dependence Treatment Needs Assessment Survey of Households in New Jersey." It was a telephone household survey used to assess substance use and treatment needs of the adult population in New Jersey.

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